

GERMANY HELPLESS AS FIGHTER, HE SAYS

Dr. Gessler Denies Nation Is Ready for War, as Charged in France.

'MENACED AND INSULTED'

Minister of Militia Answers Lefevre Accusations—People Desire Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 18.

In reply to new accusations and charges made by M. Lefevre, formerly French Minister of War, and published in the *Journal*, and other statements made by Louis Barthou and Premier Brand, Dr. Gessler, German Minister of the Reichswehr (militia), said: "The French statements bring charges intended to prove that Germany still is armed and prepared for war. In reply I wish to state that the figures and facts are known to the Inter-Allied Commission of Control. The organization of the German army is in conformity with the peace treaty. It consists of 4,000 officers and 56,000 men, which number is not even complete. One-fourth of the non-commissioned officers and men come from the old army. The remainder are recruits.

The equipment likewise corresponds to the regulations of the peace treaty. Our army, including all reserve formations, possesses the following arms: "Twenty-two immovable fortresses, 16,000 machine guns, 234 field guns, 2,336 machine guns, 156,000 rifles and carbines and not a single tank or a single airplane.

"On the other hand, the peace footing of the French army consists of 40,000 officers, 880,000 white and colored troops, 1,160 heavy guns, tens of thousands of machine guns, several million rifles, 1,250 military airplanes and 3,000 tanks. Several thousand dead and heavy guns belonging to the French mobilization stocks and fortress armaments and thousands of civil airplanes are not included in these figures.

"By October 1 of this year there were destroyed in Germany 53,900 cannon barrels, 28,340 mine throwers, 27,600 cannon carriages, 192,850 machine guns and 5,837,000 rifles and carbines. If there and there in Germany some hundred rifles still are to be found, that is nothing compared with the figures just named.

"This situation is not changed by the case of the Hel-Denau factory, which, by the way, is a single exception, and which is so strongly exploited by the French press. One hundred and fifty half finished and 300 finished cannon barrels were found which had been made during the last stages of the war. They were found without cartridges, utensils or ammunition, and under circumstances which clearly proved the barrels were intended to be used for raw material in the factory. The number of German factories of war material is limited to the minimum. In each the number of machines is limited in such a way that only the maximum production prescribed by the Allies is attainable.

"All other special machines were or are being destroyed. The alleged new machine guns mentioned by M. Lefevre are products of the final periods of the war. They do not exist in the Reichswehr, and the few specimens which existed were destroyed. The munitions stock of Germany is that prescribed by the peace treaty. It would not suffice even for an eight day campaign.

"If there were hidden stocks in existence they must have become unfit for use long since, as explosives and fuses do not endure. The few factories already existing in Germany for this purpose, namely, one for hand grenades and one for artillery and munitions, have not begun to operate. Besides raw materials are lacking and the industrial centers of the Ruhr, Silesia and Upper Silesia, as M. Brand himself admits, cannot be used for mobilization purposes.

"France's armament industry, however, works without restriction. In view of these circumstances, what do occasional small finds of arms and ammunition in Germany mean? They do not mean anything but an indication of a possible war, and merely serve as a pretext to the French Control Commission to extend indefinitely its control over Germany's economic life and industry.

"They talk about the prospects of mobilization! France's mobilization plans are minutely prepared, as they were in 1914. Within a few days she can put a perfectly equipped army of 1,000,000 men into the field, in spite of the alleged German strategic line in the Black Forest. This line does not mean anything but the construction of a double track railway line connecting Stuttgart, Homburg and Zurich, which has been planned for communication reasons for the last thirteen years.

"With the dissolution of her old armies Germany has demolished all the authorities who were in charge of mobilization preparations—the Great General Staff, the so-called Landwehr inspection and the general staff of district commanders. It is impossible to arm an army of millions with military rifles scattered here and there over the whole country. It is impossible to clothe it with uniforms collected from here and there. Where should the munitions come from? It would take months to get a small number of units ready for action.

"Meanwhile, France's well equipped army stands at the bridgeheads of the Rhine. It is ready to march as soon as Germany moves, as soon as war preparations are noticed, thousands of airplanes are ready for attacks on Germany's capitals, munitions depots, industrial centers and railway junctions. Besides, on Germany's western border is Belgium's army of 1,200,000 men; in the east the Poles, with 550,000 men, and the Czechoslovaks with 1,100,000 men. In one huge armed camp around a disarmed country.

"This is one of the principal reasons for Europe's economic ruin. France is not willing to disarm. Therefore, Germany must be disarmed by all the means of misleading propaganda as an armed antagonist full of the spirit of aggression from whom allegedly unprotected France must protect herself.

"In reality, however, Germany is inspired by a will to work peacefully. Plans for war would be shipwrecked through the opposition of the German people. This has been proved by innumerable manifestations and demonstrations. Germany should be left to work peacefully without being tortured and menaced and insulted. Granted this, we will justify the confidence placed in her."

Berlin Plans Payments if Denied Moratorium

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It was reported here that steps had been taken by the Berlin Government to insure the payment of the January and February reparations installments if the moratorium request was refused by the Allies. A greater part of the payment due on January 15 was said to have been provided for by the Government here, despite the contrary statement in the Government's note to the Allies.

Well informed persons said that even before the German Government addressed its note to the Reparations Commission, asking for a moratorium, it seriously considered the possibility of a refusal of its request.

ENTENTE'S FUTURE UNDER TEST TO-DAY

Continued from First Page.

Europe rather than to extract indemnities when they make trade impossible.

It is certain, officials say, that the Prime Minister will never agree to make sacrifices to France in order that France may have superfluous money for building big navies and maintaining big armies, and in this respect M. Briand will be faced by a decision which may have a serious bearing on the future of the Entente. In many quarters this conference is considered the most important since the treaty was signed.

Russia will figure in the discussions, the British arguing that no sound rebuilding of Europe can be accomplished without considering that country. Hugo Stinnes already has planned a second visit to London in the interests of an Anglo-German development of Russia, and business and financial circles are awaiting the result of the conference with the greatest interest. The political recognition of Russia may even be discussed, with the British, in the event of a decision in favor of the Entente, the foremost of which will be Russian recognition of the imperial debt.

It was reported to-night in French quarters that France recognized the British concern over trade prospects and is ready to assist in its improvement, and also that the economic and industrial restoration of Germany is advisable and necessary for both British trade and French reparations claims. But the French are inclined more to accord Germany every possible facility to make deliveries rather than agree to any reduction in reparations.

The British are expected to support the proposal for the establishment of a moratorium to last perhaps for many years, in connection with other steps looking toward a general strengthening of the financial fabric.

British officials say that Mr. Lloyd George will urge a bold policy as the only way to avoid a financial catastrophe. In each the number of machines is limited in such a way that only the maximum production prescribed by the Allies is attainable.

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'FLU' KILLS COBLENZ MAJOR; 92 IN HOSPITAL

American Forces Are Menaced by an Epidemic.

Coblenz, Dec. 18.—Major Bernard A. Miller, chief engineer of the American forces in Germany, died to-day of pneumonia, developing from influenza. Major Miller was a native of St. Louis, Mo.

Ninety-two cases of influenza have been admitted to the hospitals.

PLEBISCITE CAUSES STORM IN VIENNA

Allied Military Commission Is Denounced as Pro-Hungarian at Meeting.

AUSTRIA IS THREATENED

Refusal to Accept Vote Will Be Regarded as Casus Belli, Says Italian General.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—A great meeting of protest was held to-day against the Oedenburg (a section of Burgenland) plebiscite. The speakers denounced the allied military commission as pro-Hungarian for having refused to postpone the vote on the question of whether the territory should remain Hungarian or become Austrian after the postponement had been sanctioned by the Interallied Commission at Paris.

The *Nova Presse* quotes Gen. Carlo Ferraris of the Italian mission as saying that Hungary refused to consent to the postponement, and also as declaring that if Austria persists in her refusal to recognize the plebiscite it will be regarded as a casus belli. The official figures show that the vote was 65 per cent. in favor of Hungary.

Three Austrian patrols have been captured in neutral territory by Hungarians and beaten and otherwise maltreated. This has caused intense resentment by the newspapers. The press regards the entire incident with regard to Burgenland as foreshadowing further trouble.

VIENNA, Dec. 17 (delayed).—Austria expected a majority for the Hungarians in the Burgenland plebiscite, due to the fact that the Austrians at the last minute told their friends not to vote as a protest against the high handed manner which the Hungarians assumed in fixing the date for the vote. The Austrian Government, it is understood, will refuse to accept the plebiscite decision, considering the Venice agreement void, and will insist that the St. Germain treaty be carried out.

Czechoslovakian relief for Austria will probably consist of granting a credit of 4,000,000 Czech crowns for the purchase of Czechoslovakian products. The assurance of Czechoslovakia that she is anxious to help as much as possible is taken as an indication that at least this issue will be met by a prompt accord.

Dr. Michael Hainisch, President of Austria, when asked whether a political agreement is likely to grow out of the relief move replied: "We Austrians cannot make an active foreign policy. We wish to live amicably with all our neighbors, among whom, next to Germany, Czechoslovakia is the most important."

Dr. Hainisch is convinced that Austria will be able to swim for herself if her head is kept above water by credits for a few years. The electrification of the railroads, which is progressing vigorously, will make the country almost independent of coal importation within three years, while the improvement in agricultural methods will enable Austria to raise two-thirds of her home demands, and the remainder will be obtained in return for the exportation of wool.

EX-CROWN PRINCE UNHAPPY IN EXILE

Wants Job and to Live With United Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Vienna, Dec. 18.

Persons in circles closely connected with the one time Crown Prince deny reports contained in the *Petit Parisien* that he intends to return from Holland to Germany and live on an estate at Oles, in Silesia. They admit, however, that he is unhappy in exile and desires to have some occupation and live with his united family.

Austrian officials say that he has not taken any steps so far to return to Prussia.

AUSTRIA'S PRESIDENT SENDS THANKS FOR AID

Hainisch Says Americans Have Brought Happiness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Vienna, Dec. 18.—In a letter, the text of which was published here to-day, President Hainisch of Austria thanks Arthur Hugh Frazier, Charge d'Affaires, to transmit to President Harding and the American public the heartfelt gratitude for everything Americans have done for the children and the scientific institutions of Austria.

"The happier faces and strengthened bodies of our children tell better than words what we owe to Herbert Hoover and his staff," President Hainisch writes. "I think it will make Christmas happier for Americans if they know the happiness they have sent here."

U.S.-HUNGARY EXCHANGE TREATY RATIFICATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty between the United States and Hungary took place this evening, according to a dispatch received here from Budapest.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 18.—The Colombian Congress is expected to ratify the treaty between the United States and Colombia the present week. Opponents of the treaty—about twelve—are headed by former President Concha. It is estimated the number of Deputies favoring approval aggregate fifty.

617—Solid Walnut Book-Ends, Hand Carved, \$10.

REPLETE GOOD Christmas Gift suggestions are so abundant at Ovington's that the question of what to give becomes merely a question of which article to select!

OVINGTON'S "The Gift Shop of 5th Ave." Fifth Avenue at 39th St.

Albanian Rule Seized by Unknown Agitator

PARIS, Dec. 18.—A Belgrade dispatch to the Havas Agency, dated Saturday, says it is reported the Government in Tirana, Albania, has fallen into the hands of an agitator named Hirdochy, of whose history nothing seems to be known. The members of the former Tirana Government are trying to reorganize at Elbasan. Ahmed Bey, commanding the Mirdites, is concentrating troops to march on Tirana.

CRAIG INJECTS NEW SNAG IN IRISH PEACE

Continued from First Page.

According to the Dublin correspondents of the London papers, who say a test vote showed a two-thirds majority, a new difficulty has been thrown in the path of Irish peace by the threat of Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, not to appoint an Ulster member to the boundary commission. It is stated that he has refused to be a party to the section of twelve which aims to provide a solution of the bitter factional problems with Tyrone and Fermanagh on one side and Donegal and Monaghan on the other.

This is one of the most important clauses in the agreement, a point which Sir James insists that he will not yield to the Ulster entry against the wish which the pact is likely to be ineffective, so if Sir James remains obdurate other means must be adopted.

Sir James insists that he has been "tricked and deceived," and the loyalist circles in Ulster threatened civil war in case any territory is taken. The Ulstermen fear they will be reduced to four counties, which, they say, would compel her to give up the struggle of standing aloof, because the Government thus reduced would not be able to carry on. On the other hand, if England did yield to the Ulster entry against the boundary commission the treaty would be broken in a vital particular.

Officials are aware that the boundary difficulty will keep the Irish problem to the front for some time, even when the south ratifies the treaty.

BELFAST, Dec. 18 (Associated Press).—An attempted raid for arms on the Balmoral show grounds, which is under military occupation, resulted in failure Saturday night, following a day of fierce rioting. During the night a motor lorry arrived at the show grounds and six men got out of it. These men went to the railing, where they received rifles which were handed out to them by men in the grounds.

The authorities had received a warning and had placed soldiers at vantage points in readiness for an attack. The soldiers opened fire on the four would be raiders, two of whom were wounded and captured.

GERMAN FARMER WILL AID BUDGET BALANCE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 18.

The result of the Government's present tendency to get all circles of German production to cooperate towards helping to balance the German budget is illustrated by a resolution adopted by the federal committee of German farmers. The resolution states that the farmers think Germany is able to increase her food production sufficiently to feed the population if the Government agrees to exceptional measures which will make this increase possible.

Among measures asked of the Government to accomplish this is a guarantee of security to persons with property sufficient to supply artificial fertilizer to the farms and measures for meeting the demand for farm laborers.

SAYS PORTO RICO IS LOYAL TO THE U. S.

Antonio Barcelo, President of Senate, Answers Gov. Reilly's Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Porto Rico is not planning to secede from the United States and her political leaders are not dictators or plotters seeking to undermine the authority of the Federal Government, says Antonio R. Barcelo, president of the island Senate, speaking for the Porto Rican Commission in Washington, of which he is a member, in a public statement here in answer to recent charges by members of the administration of Gov. E. Mont Reilly.

"One of the reasons advanced by Gov. Reilly in justification of his hostility toward the majority party," says the statement, "is that the very predominance of that party in the island is such as to exercise a pernicious influence upon all efforts for a good government, and that the removal of the Government, as developed into a dictator who is using his great power to thwart the beneficent efforts of the Governor."

"The members of the commission that has been sent to Washington from Porto Rico to prefer charges looking to the removal of the Governor, unanimously refute this charge. They claim that the United States party is primarily a patriotic league. In its ranks are to be found both conservative and radical elements who find a common meeting ground in the party's ideal of self-government. They claim it will enable their people to prove their capacity for government and at the same time to assume all the obligations that go with the exercise of government."

"Such a patriotic organization they claim has naturally obtained the support of the great majority of self-respecting and patriotic islanders. This has been repeatedly shown by their overwhelming victories whenever they have appealed to the verdict of the ballot. The commission on the other hand characterize the membership of the minor political parties which oppose the United States as being divided into two classes—first, those who would be content to see Porto Rico play a servile part, and second, those who by bowing to a strong power centered in the Governor would be willing to surrender the public control of the island if they would be benefited thereby."

"Under the terms of the organic act as presently amended," continues the statement, "it must be apparent that if anything approaching a dictatorship exists on the island it arises from the action of the Governor himself and a small circle of politicians who have been directing his policy. It is ridiculous to accuse the United States party or Mr. Barcelo, its leader, of dictatorship, for they have exercised no powers other than those granted by the organic act and ratified and endorsed by the people who elected them as representatives."

"Fortunately," the officials confirmed by the Senate under the new organic act have shown efficiency, honesty and capacity, and the General Assembly has accomplished a great and truly constructive work in the social and economic reforms it has placed upon the statute books. There are few States in the Union that would lay claim to a higher standard than that displayed by the island and Legislature. This may be verified by the annual report of the Governor, which is in turn made a part of the annual report of the Secretary of War to the President.

Referring to the fire on the steamship Tanamo, which brought Gov. Reilly and his party to New York on November 21, the statement said that the charge that the blaze was of incendiary origin "betrays such bad faith that it speaks for itself."

30,000 CUBAN PARADERS PROTEST FORDNEY BILL

U. S. Must Not Destroy Fruit of Own Work, Says Plea.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—A demonstration was held here to-day against the Fordney tariff bill. Thirty thousand persons paraded the streets. The marchers, who were orderly, carried Cuban flags and banners on which were inscribed in Spanish and English demands for a "square deal" and the warning that the proposed tariff would mean "Cuba's ruin."

A statement presented to President Zayas and Major-Gen. E. H. Crowder after the demonstration by Mr. Arango, president of the Association of Sugar Mill Owners and Planters, which arranged the parade, declared: "The United States must not destroy the fruit of its own work in Cuba by enforcing ruinous tariff rates against her sugar and tobacco." The statement suggests that the remedy be sought in a new, permanent commercial treaty, to be negotiated at as early a date as possible.

KING CHARLES PLOTS TO GET OUT OF PRISON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, Dec. 18.—The Hungarian National Assembly has given full approval to the Government's measure in dealing with the legitimate leaders of former Emperor Charles's attempt to regain the throne.

The public prosecutor is expected to decide that the arrested politicians, including Count Anton Sigray, be brought immediately before an ordinary court, which will permit their speedy release from prison.

1,500 CHILDREN TO BE HAPPY.

A special Christmas performance will be given Saturday morning in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre for 1,500 children, who are to be the guests of the Tammany Central Association of the Twelfth Assembly District. Saturday afternoon 400 Christmas baskets will be distributed from the association's club house at 228 East Thirty-second street by a committee headed by Assemblyman John J. O'Connor. Michael J. Cruise, City Clerk, is leader of the district.

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I. M. GOODFELLOW

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Your card and a Greetings Box of 100 Herbert Tareyton Cigarettes is a thought he will appreciate because—

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Cigars
Cigarettes
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All at Lowest-in-the-City Prices

IMPORTED CIGARS

Hoyo de Monterey, perfectos,	box of 25,	\$5.74
Romeo and Juliet, perfectos,	box of 25,	6.74
Corona, perfectos,	box of 25,	6.74
Corona Coronas,	box of 25,	11.89
Corona, Belvederes,	box of 25,	5.94
Partagas, perfectos,	box of 25,	6.74
Belinda, perfectos,	box of 25,	6.74
Belinda, Creme de la Creme,	box of 25,	9.94
Romeo and Juliet, perfeccionados,	box of 25,	4.84
Belinda, perfeccionados, box of 25,		4.49

MI HOGAR CLEAR HAVANAS

Royal Coronas,	box of 25,	\$5.74
Royal Perfectos,	box of 25,	4.49
Royal Perfectos,	box of 50,	8.94
Royal Club House,	box of 25,	3.96
Royal Club House,	box of 50,	7.94
Royal Extras,	box of 25,	3.96
Royal Extras,	box of 50,	7.94
Royal Queens,	box of 25,	3.96
Royal Queens,	box of 50,	7.94
Media Perfectos,	box of 25,	2.49

CIGARETTES

Pall Mall, Fancy cabinet of 500 assorted cigarettes,		\$16.89
Pall Mall, Fancy box of 200,		4.14
Pall Mall, box of 100,		2.09
Philip Morris, box of 100,		2.09
Benson & Hedges, box of 100,		2.09
Condon, box of 100,		2.09
Melachino, No. 9, box of 100,		1.49
Naturals, box of 100,		1.49
Lord Salisbury, carton of 180,		1.64
Sweet Caporal, carton of 200,		1.49
Piedmonts, carton of 200,		1.49
Chesterfields, carton of 200,		1.49
Lucky Strike, carton of 200,		1.49
Camels, carton of 200,		1.49
Fatimas, box of 80,		.79